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Festgaben für Albert Schäffle zur siebenzigsten Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages. Von K. BÜCHER, K. V. FRICKER, F. X. FUNK, G. von MANDRY, G. von MAYR, F. RATZEL. Tübingen: Verlag der H. Laupp'schen Buchhandlung, 1901. 8vo, pp. viii + 390.

ON February 24 of last year occurred the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Albert Eberhardt Friedrich Schäffle. In celebration of this occasion and in honor of the veteran sociologist the book at present under review was published. It is printed in large, bold type on heavy paper of good quality, and has as its frontispiece an excellent likeness of Schäffle in photogravure. The preface which follows expresses the high esteem in which he is held by the contributors to this volume and his colleagues and students throughout Germany. The main part of the book consists of six monographs with the following titles: "Gebiet und Gebietshoheit," Karl Victor Fricker; "Der Lebensraum. Eine biogeographische Studie," Frederich Ratzel; "Zur griechischen Wirtschaftsgeschichte," Karl Bücher; "Zur Geschichte des Wucherstreites," Franz Xaver Funk; "Das Grundbuchwesen in Würtemberg," Gustav von Mandry. "Begriff und Gliederung der Staatswissenschaften," George von Mayr.

These particular monographs were evidently chosen, not only because of the intimate personal relations existing between their authors and the man whom they desired to honor, but also because they illustrate the breadth of the field in which Schäffle worked and the wide extent of his influence. The first two monographs are theoretical in their character and belong to general sociology, or to political science in the broadest sense of that term; the third and the fourth belong to the field of economic history; the fifth to administration in the technical sense of that word; and the sixth treats of the classification of the various social sciences and of their relations to each other. Schäffle's own work covers all these fields. His *Bau und Leben des Sozialen Körpers* contains an encyclopedic sketch of the anatomy, physiology, and psychology of society. Most of his other books and many of his magazine articles fall within the general field of political economy, but cover a very wide range of subjects. Among his contributions to periodical literature are numerous articles on theoretical questions belonging to the broader science of sociology and to political economy and political science in the narrower sense,

as well as numerous contributions to the discussion of practical administrative, economic, and social questions. The breadth of his interest is shown, not only in his published writings, but also in his work as a public officer and editor. For a time he held the post of Minister of Commerce in the Austrian government, and from 1860 to 1892 he shared the editorial management of the *Zeitschrift für die gesammte Staatswissenschaften*. Since 1892 he has been editor-in-chief of this important periodical, which, as its name implies, covers the entire range of the political sciences.

The monographs contained in this book cannot be regarded as important contributions to knowledge. Two of them are controversial in character. Fricker's contribution is a defense of certain views regarding the relation between a state and the territory it occupies, which were first expressed by the author in a monograph published in 1867, and which have been subjected to severe criticism from various quarters. Bücher's article is a defense of the position assigned to the economy of the ancients in his *Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft*. Against the view that the natives of classical antiquity never developed beyond the stage of household economy, Eduard Meyer, Julius Beloch, and others have attempted to show that the Greeks passed through every stage of economic development, and in proof have cited passages from ancient writers to show the existence of large factories and of commerce on a large scale among the ancient Greeks. In the monograph contained in this book Bücher subjects the interpretation of these passages to a careful criticism, and shows how slender are the grounds upon which the views of his critics are based. Funk's article is a supplement to his book, *Geschichte des Kirchlichen Zinsverbotes*, published in Tübingen in 1876. It is devoted to a description of the great controversy over the taking of usury which started in Verona in 1740, and to an account of J. J. Rossignol's *De l'usure*, published first in 1787 and again in 1803. The work of Rossignol was not known to Funk at the time of the publication of his book, and new material relative to the controversy of 1740 having come into his possession, he was able in the monograph to give a more complete account of that interesting struggle than his book contained. This is decidedly the most interesting monograph of the series, and the only one which contains really new material. Von Mayr's treatment of the classification of the social sciences and their relations to each other is an attempt to present a more comprehensive and logical classification

than has yet appeared, but it is not sufficiently strong either on the analytical or literary side to warrant the expectation that it will exert much influence either upon the writers of books or upon the organizers of the social science departments of our universities.

It is the spirit which animated the authors and the publisher of this book rather than its contents which calls for special commendation. To testify in this manner to the value of the scientific work and the personal influence of such a man as Albert Schäffle does honor to Messrs. Fricker, Ratzel, Bücher, Funk, von Mandry, and von Mayr, and will serve to spur the present generation of workers in the field of sociology to deserve similar treatment from their colleagues and students.

W. A. S.

Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über Praktische Nationalökonomie. By GEORG VON MAYR. I. Teil. Einleitung und allgemeiner Teil. Tübingen: Verlag der H. Laupp'schen Buchhandlung, 1900. 8vo, pp. viii + 103.

In publishing this little book Professor von Mayr joins the considerable number of German teachers of economics who have recently given the syllabi of their lecture courses to the public. Of course, such publications have most value for those who follow the lectures. The discussion is necessarily too sketchy to have much interest for anyone who does not hear the headings amplified in the class room. But to teachers who like to know what topics are selected by others for special discussion, and what order of development is followed, the table of contents in any such publication is worthy of attention.

From this point of view, the notable fact concerning Professor von Mayr's lecture scheme is that he has become convinced of the pedagogical necessity of prefacing his treatment of "practical economics" by a general theoretical introduction. This is devoted to an "investigation of the fundamental nature of economic life and the scientific concept of it." On this there follows a "general part," of which the aim is to give a "comprehensive survey of certain underlying questions of practical economics and of the economic policy followed in dealing with them." It is this introduction and "general part" alone that are covered in the present issue. Among the specific questions